

the great debate OR WAR

PEACE ...



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15 CENTS

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FAR EASTERN POLICY

the great debate

PEACE... / OR WAR

1. U.N. RESOLUTION CLEARS THE WAY FOR EXTENDING THE KOREAN WAR

The United States "won" acceptance for its resolution in the United Nations calling for the branding of China as "an aggressor" thus shutting the door to the negotiations which Mr. Nehru and others were still asserting were steps toward peace. This "success" means that American forces will remain in Korea. This "victory" for which Mr. Austin thanked God has cleared the way for war against the People's Republic of China.

David Lawrence wrote in the New York Herald Tribune (Jan.29,1951) "The war will go on. The United States has not foreclosed the opportunity....to demand that the United Nations permit the bombing of Manchuria". Lawrence asked, "What is going to be the outcome of the whole Korean episode?" And he answered, "The probabilities are that the answer will come on the battlefield, rather than in the U N or the realm of diplomacy. American power is now so substantial that air raids of saturation type can be conducted on a scale comparable to that which was inflicted on Germany in the last war.....Something of the same sort is going on right along in Korea but the American public isn't aware of it yet. Possibly it is because there has been a noticeable soft-peddling of the extent of the damage being visited on large areas. Undoubtedly many civilians are being killed too".

A New York Times editorial (Jan.31,1951) declared that "The adoption of this resolution will hearten the United Nations soldiers in Korea and legalize their position there".

2. THE AMERICAN PEOPLE WANT PEACE

Government officials, columnists and editors may rejoice over the green light secured from the United Nations for continuing the war in Korea. But the American people are beginning to react against the threat to peace created by the Government's Far Eastern policy. Widespread peace sentiment is accumulating throughout the country, some organized, some individual.

The response of the woman who inserted an ad in the paper asking other mothers who had sons sent off to Korea to phone her, and then answered the avalanche of calls by telling each caller to phone five others to express themselves against this war in Korea is one instance of individual action. The Dover Group, representatives of Boston's oldest and most influential financial interests such as the Cabots and the Lowells, who urged withdrawal of US troops from Korea, the withdrawal of the US fleet from Formosan waters and the seating of the People's Republic of China in the U N is one instance of group action.

Women For Peace, The Committee For Peaceful Alternatives, Labor Peace Conference, Peace Crusade and hundreds of local organizations show that the American people are becoming alarmed over the threat to peace. Mothers do not want war, youth does not want war, the Negro people do not want war. Middle income groups, business circles, churches and housewives are beginning to question and oppose Mr Truman's foreign policy.

Americans are calling upon their Government -- as individuals, in groups, and as organizations -- for an immediate withdrawal of troops from Korea. They are opposing the plan to register seventeen-year-olds and to draft eighteen-year-olds. They resent the sky-rocketing prices and the lowered standards of living; they have little confidence in the exercise of price controls by the representatives of the very men who make huge profits from the war program; they sense that freezing of wages stabilizes profits at their present unprecedentedly high level. Fifty thousand American families have already mourned casualties of the Korean war; tens of thousands more families will likewise suffer as Secretary Marshall's 15000 replacements a month reach Korea. The progressive brutalization of the American public with blatant details of the horrors American arms are inflicting in Korea is already reaching alarming proportions. Americans are beginning to cry out against the aligning of our country, which prizes its tradition and destiny as a democracy, with decadent medievalists and fascists like Chiang Kai-Shek Bao Dai, and Franco. To see our great, proud and beautiful land wage a war of annihilation against the Korean people, who have never in the least harmed or threatened our people, is revolting to increasing millions of Americans.

3. MR. HOOVER AND MR. TAFT QUARREL WITH THE ADMINISTRATION

OVER FOREIGN POLICY

Mr. Truman's foreign policy is arousing the people. It is also creating a quarrel of considerable proportions and importance among our country's leading exponents of war, such as Mr. Hoover and Mr. Taft. This quarrel broke into the open, where the public could see it, shortly after MacArthur's ill-fated offensive to the Manchurian border had been turned back in one of the greatest military defeats ever suffered by the American military. An understanding of this quarrel is essential if the American people's demand for peace is to grow into effective action; failure to understand the meaning of this quarrel would allow the Trumans, the Hoovers, and the Tafts to exploit the American people's peace hunger, and channel it into a blind alley; the Hoovers and the Tafts, and the Truman administration, are in the same camp; the "great debate" between Truman-and-Acheson and Hoover-and-Taft is on the techniques of foreign policy. It is not a debate on peace or war, but a debate -- a quarrel -- as to who can the more effectively wage the war that Truman, Acheson, Hoover and Taft all desire and plan for.

4. BUT MR. TRUMAN, MR. HOOVER AND MR. TAFT AGREE ON A WAR POLICY

All of them take an outright pro-war stand. Mr. Truman's State of the Nation Message, delivered to Congress on January 8th, was a war speech. (Of the 108 paragraphs, only six mentioned domestic well being or peace-time objectives). He bases his whole Message on the premise of war (with the Soviet Union). Some typical statements are:

"We shall need to continue some economic aid to European countries...aid specifically related to the building of their defenses. ...Together we have worked out defense plans. The military leaders of our own country took part in working out these plans. ...To put them into action we sent to Europe our greatest military commander, General Dwight D. Eisenhower. ...Part of our job will be to reinforce the military strength of our European partners by sending them weapons and equipment as our military production expands.

"Our program of military assistance extends to nations in the Near East and the Far East. ...It is in the Far East that we have taken up arms. ...We are fighting to keep the forces of Communist aggression from making a slave state of Korea...

"Here at home we have some big jobs to do. We are building much stronger military forces -- and we are building them fast. WE ARE PREPARING FOR FULL WAR TIME MOBILIZATION, if that should be necessary. ...We are building our own army, Navy and Air Force to an active strength of nearly three and a half million men and women.

"Only by increasing our output can we CARRY THE BURDEN OF PREPAREDNESS FOR AN INDEFINITE PERIOD IN THE FUTURE.

"In the months ahead the Government will give priority to activities that are urgent -- like military procurement, atomic energy and power development. It MUST PRACTICE RIGID ECONOMY IN ITS NON-DEFENSE ACTIVITIES."

Mr. Hoover's now famous speech, on December 20th, was likewise a war speech, and based on the premise of a necessary war (with the Soviet Union).

"We may first survey the global military situation... If we weigh the military forces as they stand we must arrive at certain basic conclusions. a) We must face the fact that to commit the sparse ground forces of the non-Communist nations into a land war against the Communist land mass would be a war without victory, a war without a successful political terminal...sheer folly...we could never reach Moscow. b) We Americans alone with sea and air power can so control the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans that there can be no possible invasion of the Western Hemisphere by Communist armies...

"We can, without any measure of doubt, with our own air and naval forces hold the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans with one frontier on Britain (if she wishes to cooperate), the other on Japan, Formosa and the Philippines. We can hold open the sea lanes for our supplies. ...To do this WE SHOULD ARM OUR AIR AND NAVAL FORCES TO THE TEETH. We have little need for large armies unless we are going to Europe or to China. We should give Japan her independence and aid her in arms to defend herself. We should stiffen the defenses of our Pa-

cific frontier in Formosa and the Philippines. We can protect this island chain by our sea and air power.

"If we toil and sacrifice as the President has so well asked...we can give aid to other nations when they have already displayed spirit and strength in defense against Communism.

Mr. Taft's initial contribution to "The Great Debate" was his speech of January 5th, likewise concerned with war preparation:

"I see no choice except to develop our military policy, and our own policy of alliances, without regard to the non-existent power of the United Nations to prevent aggression.

"Our first consideration must be the defense of America... The immediate problem of defending this country depends upon control of the sea and control of the air. Sea and air power can achieve a complete protection while other forces are being developed to MEET WHATEVER GOALS MAY SEEM TO BE DESIRABLE IN A THIRD WORLD WAR.

"An army of reasonable size of course has a place in the defense of the American continent. A land army is also necessary to the defense of air bases, further defense of islands near the continental shores and for such occasional extensions of action into Europe or Asia as promise success in selected areas.

"We should be willing to assist with sea and air forces any island nations which desire our help. Among these islands are Japan, Formosa, the Philippines, Indonesia, Australia and New Zealand; on the Atlantic side, Great Britain, of course.

"Japan is a special case. It seems to me we should at once make a treaty with Japan and then declare peace with Japan by a joint resolution. Such a treaty should provide for assistance from the United States in the air and on the sea and temporarily perhaps with a few divisions on land until the Japanese can create their own land army for defensive purposes.

"The power of great sea and air forces is not necessarily limited to island nations. ...In the first place we may give economic assistance to many such nations. ...We can give arms as we are bound to do under the Atlantic Pact and as we are now doing in Indo-China, in Greece and in Turkey.



"General, I have a guy here who says he's an expert in the suppression of all types of guerillas."

"There are some places where it may even be wise to commit some land troops if we can see a reasonable chance of success. Korea does not seem to be such an area, but the entire continent of Africa is connected with Asia and we certainly should assist in defending the Sues Canal as a means of maintaining our connections by sea, and Northern Africa where we hold valuable air bases. It may be possible to assist Spain. I should suppose that Singapore and the Malay Peninsula could be defended by land troops.

"The total expense of \$40,000,000,000 a year for military purposes plus domestic expenses and aid to foreign nations might hold the entire expenditures of the Federal Government within \$65,000,000,000."

It is to be noted that the major speeches in "The Great Debate" were concerned with how to prepare and carry on conflict; they envisaged our relations with other countries in terms of "allies" or "enemies". They gave no consideration to concepts or methods of cooperative, constructive or peaceful world relations.

5. MR. TRUMAN, MR. HOOVER AND MR. TAFT AGREE ON WAR AGAINST CHINA

Not only are Mr. Truman, Mr. Hoover, and Mr. Taft clearly on record for using the resources and energies of the United States for war, but they are likewise in complete agreement about war against the Peoples Republic of China. The Truman Administration has "succeeded" in its initial steps toward this end. In the name of "UN police action in Korea" a military base has been established in Korea, manned over 90% by American military personnel (85% if South Korean forces are included in the figuring); flanking positions to this base have been established in Formosan waters and territory, in the Philippines and in Viet Nam. The recent "victory" in securing the adoption of the UN resolution branding the Peoples Republic of China as "aggressor" is a further war step, preparing, in the name of "collective measures", the conditions for sanctions, blockade, the bombing of Manchuria and the use of Chiang Kai Shek's military forces in an attack on the mainland.

About the necessity to fight the Peoples Republic of China, Mr. Hoover says:

(The United Nations must) "have the courage to declare Communist China an aggressor...refuse admission of this aggressor to its membership, demand that each member of the UN cease to furnish or transport supplies of any kind to Communist China that can aid in their military operations.

"American eyes should now be opened to these hordes in Asia...

"Twice before in world history Asiatic hordes have swept over a large part of the world. ...Our people have braved difficult and distressing situations in these three centuries we have been on this continent. We have faced our troubles without fear and we have not failed. We shall not fail in this, even if we have to stand alone."

Mr. Taft takes an equally direct view of the necessity of war with the Peoples Republic of China.

"To admit that an outrageous aggression such as that of the Chinese Communists can be the basis for admission to the UN is not only an abject acceptance of American defeat, but it destroys the whole moral basis of the UN. To discuss the surrender of Formosa (-- when did we ever possess Formosa? -ed.) in the UN is a weakening of our entire military position on the Far East, a betrayal of the Nationalist Government of China and a surrender of the only considerable armed force in the Far East which remains to oppose further Communist aggression." (Speech of Jan. 16, 1951)



CHIANG "I believe the policy (of a peace treaty with Japan) would also involve the support of Chiang Kai-Shek on Formosa and the providing of arms and other assistance which might enable him to defend himself and contest with the Chinese Communists in China itself at least until peace is made with them.

"It is ridiculous to talk about avoiding a war with Communist China when such a war already exists. When American boys are being killed by Chinese armies and Peiping announces that they are fighting the United States and trying to destroy American forces, we might as well have a declared war. It would untie the hands of our military commanders and force the return of some of their army to China. The operations of Chiang's army and the free Chinese on the mainland should be a real hindrance to the occupation of Southeast Asia by Communist armies. In fact, it would seem the only hope.

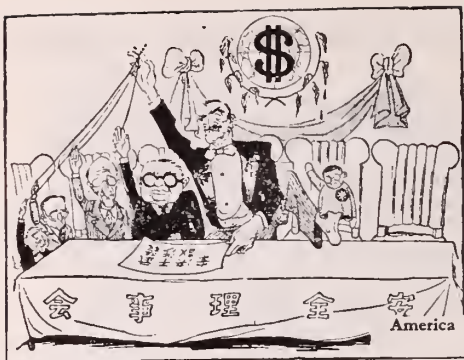
"Such a war certainly need not involve the invasion of China by American armies, or cost us one more man, or one more dollar, than the present war in Korea. In fact, it could cost us much less.

Mr. Hoover and Mr. Taft do not criticize the persistent attempt our Government has made since 1945 to secure the territory, manpower, and resources of China as a base for implementing its anti-Soviet policy. This attempt began with intervention in China's civil war on the side of Chiang Kai-Shek; in spite of six billion dollars of the American people's money thrown in against them, the Chinese people defeated this American tactic of using Chiang Kai-Shek as a puppet. Now a new tactic is to be tried -- direct attack by American armed forces against the Chinese people and their territory. Mr. Truman, Mr. Hoover and Mr. Taft agree with our Government's policy of open warfare against China.

6. AGREEMENT ON VAST EXPENDITURES FOR WAR

Mr. Truman and Mr. Taft agree that the vast proportion of our taxpayers' money and energies must now go into preparation for war. On January 15th Mr. Truman submitted to Congress a 71½ billion dollar budget for the year ending June 30th, 1952. Said Mr. Truman in the opening paragraphs of his Budget Message:

"This is a budget for our national security in a period of



CHINESE CARTOON

America and her security Council puppets, including KMT China on Acheson's foot.

grave danger.

"It calls for an expenditure of \$71,600,000,000 in the fiscal year 1952 -- a total 78 per cent above expenditures for the year which ended last June 30. That increase is one measure of the vast new responsibilities thrust upon the American people by the Communist assaults upon freedom in Asia and the threats to freedom in other parts of the world.

"The new emphasis on military preparedness reflects the necessities of the world situation today... Our purpose remains to secure and strengthen peace...

"This budget reflects our determination.

"First, it incorporates our expenditures for military purposes...

"Second, it includes our expenditures to help other threatened nations rebuild their strength and to participate with them in a program of mutual aid and common defense.

"Third, it embodies our Government's programs for the expansion of productive capacity on defense requirements -- at the expense where necessary of normal civilian purposes.

"Fourth, it contains expenditures for programs which will maintain and develop our national strength over the long run, keeping in mind that the present emergency may be of long duration and we must therefore be prepared for crises in the more distant as well as in the immediate future.

"Fifth, it reflects reductions in other expenditures, in order to devote a maximum of resources to the overriding requirements of national security.

"As a sixth budgetary measure I shall shortly recommend an increase in tax revenues in the conviction that we must... provide a sound financial basis for what may be an extended period of very high defense expenditures."

Mr. Taft also thinks in terms of tens of billions. In his speech on the 6th of January he said:

"The total expenses of \$40,000,000,000 a year for military purposes plus domestic expenditures and aid to foreign nations might hold the entire expenditures of the Federal Government within \$65,000,000,000. It is possible, in my opinion, to develop taxes which will ultimately meet the bill."

All these dollars which Mr. Truman is budgeting come out of the pockets of the American people. Mr. Truman is explicit about this:

"Everybody pays his fair share of the financial costs of defense. ...Every one should realize that higher taxes cannot be limited to the upper income groups. ...To obtain revenue commensurate with our defense expenditures all tax payers must contribute. ...We should tax the upper income group -- and tax them heavily -- but it will also be necessary to tax people with moderate incomes.

Yes, these billions of dollars come out of the pockets of the American people. But does this vast expenditure for military purposes bring the people the things they want? How many of the people in the moderate or lower income group receive the "unprecedentedly high profits" that production for war creates? Does war itself, when it comes, bring benefits to the people?

7. AGREEMENT ON CHOICE OF ALLIES FOR WAR - NOT FOR PEACE

Mr. Truman, Mr. Hoover, and Mr. Taft agree on the allies our country should seek -- not those that would seem to be our natural allies, the peoples who have already succeeded in eliminating the feudal and fascist elements from their domestic scene and are now well on in the process of building modern and independent nations, countries whose tasks of reconstruction and development not only in no way threaten any other people but for whom war and preparation for war are a burdensome hindrance; it is not these peoples of the new China, of the new democracies in Eastern Europe, or of the Soviet Union with their peace-demanding economies. No, the Trumans, the Hoovers and the Tafts are trying to tie up our American democracy with our former fascist enemies in Germany and Japan, with a feudal Bao Dai, with the feudal-fascist Franco, and with the imperialist puppets like Chiang Kai-Shek, ~~Quirino~~, Quirino.

"I believe someone has criticized General MacArthur."



The Administration has recognized Franco; Mr. Dulles is conferring with the Japanese war-time leaders who have been maintained in power by Mr. MacArthur; General Eisenhower is bringing in the war-time German generals as associates for European defense; American military advisors and war material are going to Chiang Kai-Shek, Quirino and Bao Dai.

Says Mr. Hoover:

"We should give Japan her independence and aid her in arms."

"We should stiffen the defenses in Formosa and the Philippines."

He castigates European nations because

"They exclude Spain which has the will and means to fight."

"They higggle with Germany though she is their frontier."

Says Mr. Taft:

"We should be willing to assist with sea and air power Japan, Formosa, the Philippines. ...To Japan we should provide assistance in the air and on the sea and perhaps with a few divisions on land until they can create their own army..."

"I believe the policy would also involve the support of Chiang Kai-Shek."

"It may be possible to assist Spain."

8. "THE GREAT DEBATE" MUST NOT FOOL THE PEOPLE

The first reports of the speeches by Mr. Hoover and Mr. Taft gave an impression of disagreement with the war policy of the Truman administration and some of their statements caught the wistful eyes of war-threatened Americans who long for our Government to pursue a foreign policy in terms of cooperation and peace rather than in terms of conflict and preparation for military action.

Mr. Hoover did criticize the thinking and the results of the Administration's foreign policy:

"Any attempt to make war on the Communist mass by land invasion...is sheer folly...we could never reach Moscow... The atomic bomb is a far less dominant weapon than it was once thought to be..."

"We know that we shall not succeed at the present time in the mission given us by the fifty members of the UN even if we sacrificed more American boys to hold a bridge-head."

These are not arguments against war -- but against a particular type of war -- against land war by the United States. Mr. Hoover estimates that the 1952 budget will exceed \$90 billion which

10. "If we continue long on this road, the one center of resistance

in the world will collapse in economic disaster."

Mr. Hoover wants a less expensive way of war -- sea and air forces will do the job, at a lesser cost.

Americans who want this cruel, costly and senseless war in Korea to cease must be wary of taking comfort in these words of Mr. Hoover; they are only criticising using land forces and our depending on the United Nations to do our fighting; we should

"Without any measure of doubt, and we can, with our own air and naval forces, hold the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, with one frontier on Britain (if she wishes to cooperate) and the other on Japan, Formosa, and the Philippines. We can hold open the sea-lanes for our supplies."

Mr. Hoover is explicit that he is not withdrawing from world conflict:

"These policies I have suggested would be no isolationism. Indeed, they are the opposite. They would avoid rash involvement of our military forces in hopeless campaigns. They do not relieve us of working to our uttermost. They could preserve a stronghold of Christian civilization in the world against any peradventure. ...Even without Europe Americans have no reason for hysteria or loss of confidence in our security or our future. ...We shall not fail in this even if we have to stand alone..."

Mr. Taft too criticises the Administration when he says .

"We see now the beginning of an agreement to send a specified number of American troops to Europe,"

he is not arguing against sending Americans to fight but is criticising the method of the Administration's foreign policy

When Mr. Taft remarks that:

"I do not myself see any conclusive evidence that the Russians expect to start a war with the United States and I certainly see no reason for a general panic on the assumption that they will do so,"

he does so, not to advocate friendly and cooperative relations with the Russians, but states that the Soviet Union

"Is still thinking in terms of a slow but steady advance by methods which they have used up to this time; these methods are dangerous enough,"

and he goes on to urge preparation for war:

"We should go just as far toward preparing for war as we can go in time of peace without weakening ourselves in the long run..."

He is trying, reported the New York Herald Tribune (Jan. 10, 1951) //

"To determine how best to fight a war, A POLICY OF HOW BEST TO DEFEAT RUSSIA."

Mr. Taft too castigates the Administration for depending on the United Nations:

"The United Nations has proved that it is not an utterly ineffective weapon to check military aggression but that it is actually a trap for those nations which rely upon it as an organization to secure action against aggressors..."

"We were sucked into the Korean war by a delusion as to the power which never has existed under the Charter."

"I see no choice but to develop our own military, and our own policy of alliances, without regard to the non-existent power of the United Nations to prevent aggression."

Like Mr. Hoover, Mr. Taft is explicit about not being an isolationist. Indeed he more forthrightly says:

(Building up American sea and air power to a point capable of dominating all possible areas of the world) "is not isolationism."

If anything, he said, he might be accused instead of "imperialism". (Jan. 9, 1951 at National Press Club) (New York Times and New York Herald Tribune, Jan. 10, 1951)

These "Great Debate" representatives of the war policy arbitrarily reject all peace suggestions and efforts as "appeasement". Says Mr. Truman:

"We are willing, as we have always been, to negotiate honorable settlements with the Soviet Union. But we will not engage in appeasement. ...If we build our strength -- and we are building it -- the Soviet rulers may face the facts."

What are the facts which the Soviet Union -- and all other peoples do face? They see the US world-wide chain of bases (in other people's lands) -- 600 and more of them -- rimming the Soviet Union; Mr. Dulles, Mr. Truman's bi-partisan Ambassador, states that

"The rim starts near the North Pole, swings south along the border of Norway, Finland, Sweden, West Germany, Austria, and Yugoslavia; then east along the border of Greece, Turkey, the Arab States, Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan, India, the Philippines, Formosa, Japan, Korea and Alaska."





The upshot seems to be that people want, most of all, peace. They're willing for their nation to make concessions for that.

U.S.

Young Pioneers at the May 18 Youth Rally in Peking. The banners read: "Prohibition of use of atomic weapons" and "Long live world peace!"

NI UN GRANO PARA LA GUERRA

Not a grain for war, say the peasants of Spain.

Antwerp Action Committee.)

To brand as "aggressor" a nation which stands ready to meet the declared and actual threat built up by the US is one of the "Great Debate" falsehoods with which the American public has long been bombarded.

The Chinese people too since 1945 have seen an increasing and continually intensified hostility expressed toward them by our Government; if they take the necessary measures to meet this factual and now openly declared hostility, can they rightly be characterized as "aggressors"? Americans do well to stop "and see ourselves as others see us", to put ourselves in the places of those whom the Trumans, the Hoovers, and the Tafts so monotonously brand as "aggressors". Americans do well to ponder why so great an Asian nation as India pleads for peaceful negotiations over Eastern issues, and continues to plead even though labelled "appeaser" by the US representatives in the UN.



Mr. Hoover explicitly stated that "any course short of" declaring Communist China an aggressor, refusing to admit China to the UN, demanding that UN members cease to furnish or transport supplies to Communist China, passing a resolution condemning the infamous lies about the US "is appeasement". All attempts of the United Nations members to work out a peaceful and constructive solution of Far Eastern issues are branded as "appeasement" by Mr. Hoover:

"We should have none of appeasement. Morally there is no appeasement of communism. Appeasement contains more dangers than Dunkerques. It is clear that our British friends are flirting with appeasement of Communist China. It is clear that the United Nations is in a fog of debate and indecision on whether to appease or not to appease."

The only approach being employed by our Government to a solution of world issues is a war approach and an insulting branding of the differing approaches of all other nations as "appeasement".

To din this characterization of "aggression" and of "appeasement" on the American mind through all the channels open to the Trumans, Hoovers and Tafts -- channels utterly denied to the American peace forces -- is also a war measure; it is a deliberate attempt to condition the American people to the necessity for war.

All these protagonists in "The Great Debate" agree on the necessity for war, the desirability of war with the Peoples Republic of China, the arming of other nations for war, the use of American military power in the far corners of the world, the alliance with our former enemies, with decadent feudalists and infamous fascists, the allocation of our nation's resources and energies to war, and the drastic curtailment of all non-defense use of the taxpayers' money.

All these protagonists in "The Great Debate" would channel the democratic and peace-loving traditions and aspirations of our people, the material and spiritual resources of our land, the people's hopes for a mutually beneficial world order into the one expression of national life -- defense. The American Way, to the people, is freedom, peace, prosperity and democracy; to the Trumans, the Hoovers and the Tafts, it is war.

9. THE PEOPLE'S PEACE HUNGER CAN BECOME THE PEOPLE'S PEACE MOVEMENT

Though "The Great Debate" is calculated to lull the American public into less worried contemplation of our country's foreign policy

and to channel off the growing peace sentiment in this country, it does present to the American peace forces an opportunity to speak out on the issue of war and peace with less fear of having either one's loyalty or patriotism brought into the discussion. So fervently do the American people desire peace that thousands upon thousands have been heartened -- but mistakenly, as we have shown -- by the criticisms of the Administration voiced by Mr. Hoover and Mr. Taft. The opportunity now presented to demonstrate that this criticism is only as to method, not as to war itself, is one that the peace forces can use to intensify and organize the people's peace demand.

Against these war-makers and their programs can be brought forward the people's alternative, peace. Peace means prices the housewife can afford to pay for the feeding of her family; peace means a normal, planable life for our young people and their families; peace means using our resources and our tax money for a constantly richer living; peace means freedom to discuss and achieve fuller democratic living; peace means stimulating, satisfying and creative contacts with the peoples and ideas of other lands.

All sectors of our population want peace, not war. The Gallup and numerous other polls have proven that the Republican-Democratic coalition headed by Truman is flouting the will of the American people. All the people of the whole world want peace; over a billion of them have experienced war in their own lands, and already hundreds of millions of them have established their own non-war-making kind of governments. Already there is a widening expression for peace in our own land and this expression can be welded together in a mighty peace movement that can challenge and make obsolete the war plans of the Trumans, the Hoovers and the Tafts. "The Great Debate" has opened a new stage in the American people's drive for peace, sharply revealing the path of war on which the present foreign policy is leading us; in riding rough-shod over the will of the people for peace these bi-partisans have challenged the people to demonstrate once again that the people are the masters and not the servants of their representatives in government. As in Jefferson's and Lincoln's times the people must impose their will; they must oppose the war-makers and make peace the corner-stone of our country's foreign policy.

Immense strength for the American peace effort is afforded by the Chinese people; in 1949 they inflicted a deadly blow to the American war policy by successfully resisting the Chiang-American coalition. Today the new China, independent of colonialism and going modern instead of feudal in its economy, has become a major factor for world peace. No longer kept weak by internal feudal war-lord strife stirred up by outside imperialist elements, China has become unified, -- a vast area of potential peace, a stabilizing factor on the world scene. No longer subject to colonial exploitation, China's new economy, geared toward industrialization, and offering large-scale markets to the in-



NEWS ITEM: Japanese ex-airmen are being recruited for US air units.
"What was your first solo flight?"
"In the attack on Pearl Harbor."

dustrialized countries of the West, presents the American people with the possibility of maintaining peace economy rather than the present war-economy. And all Asia is on the way toward independence and modernization!

The American peace movement will come into being around the concrete issues that are affecting our people today. Far Eastern policy alone furnishes issues that are intimately related to the demands and well-being of the American people.

1. We can unite millions upon millions in demanding the withdrawal of American troops from Korea.
2. Based on our own democratic tradition we can demand that the people of Korea be left to decide for themselves what kind of government they want.
3. We can demand an end to the squandering of the American people's money in support of Chiang Kai-Shek and Bao Dai.
4. We can demand immediate negotiations among all the powers most directly concerned regarding policies to be adopted toward Japan and toward a Japanese peace treaty.
5. We can demand recognition of the People's Republic of China and its admission to the United Nations, knowing that one fourth of mankind, now building a new society, needs peace to rehabilitate and develop its resources, and knowing that its astronomical needs for industrialization offer our country a lively peace-time economy in place of the disastrous war economy we now have.

(Underlining and capitalization in quoted material are the editor's)

Other Publications that can be ordered:

CHINA SPEAKS TO THE WORLD	
(The speech of General Wu Banned at the UN)	10¢
CAN COLONIALISM REFORM?	
(An Analysis of the Bell Report on the Philipinnes)	10¢
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